

had been shipped and transported from the State of Indiana into the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of acetate of zinc, hydrastis, glycerin, and water perfumed with oil of rose.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel of information for the reason that certain statements appearing on the carton inclosing, and on the label on the bottle containing the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, to wit, (carton) "Knoxit the Great Prophylactic and Gonorrhœa Remedy. Relieves in one to five days. Guaranteed not to cause stricture," (bottle label) "Knoxit Liquid the great Prophylactic and Gonorrhœa Remedy will not cause stricture. Knoxit is invaluable for Leucorrhœa or Whites," were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On September 5, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7354. Misbranding of Cu-Co-Ba Tarrant. U. S. * * * v. 111 Cartons of Cu-Co-Ba Tarrant. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10493. I. S. Nos. 2910-r, 2913-r. S. No. W-398.)

On June 4, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 111 cartons of Cu-Co-Ba Tarrant, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Sacramento, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on April 9, 1919, April 16, 1918, and December 14, 1918, by The Tarrant Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed it to consist essentially of a plastic mass containing copaiba and oil of cubebs.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it was represented to be a treatment for inflammations and irritations of the bladder, kidneys, prostate, urethra and vagina, and for gleet, gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa, and that the statements included in the circular accompanying the article, regarding the therapeutic and curative effects of the article, were false and fraudulent in that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On September 30, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7355. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. 2 Cases * * * of Olive Oil. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and sale. (F. & D. No. 10088. I. S. Nos. 11927-r, 11928-r. S. No. C-1169.)

On April 22, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District

Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 2 cases, each containing 12 gallon cans of olive oil, at Akron, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 3, 1919, by the Union Olive Oil Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Ohio, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Finest Quality Table Oil Insuperabile."

Adulteration of the article was alleged for the reason that cottonseed oil had been mixed therewith and substituted wholly or in part for olive oil, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statements borne on the labels of the cans, not corrected by the statement in inconspicuous type, "Cottonseed oil slightly flavored with Olive Oil," in one case, and in the other, "Cottonseed" (in small type) and (in larger type) "Olive Oil, a compound," were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it purported to be a foreign product, when not so, and for the further reason that it was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, and being labeled "Contents one gallon" and "Net contents full gallon," respectively, whereas examination showed a shortage of 2.3 per cent and 2.5 per cent, respectively. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count.

On June 30, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be sold by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

7356. Misbranding of The "3 Days" Cure. U. S. * * * v. 4 Dozen Bottles of * * * The "3 Days" Cure. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10303. I. S. No. 15710-r. S. No. E-1393.)

On May 14, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 4 dozen bottles of The "3 Days" Cure, consigned on or about May 5, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by The "3 Days" Cure Co., Washington, D. C., and transported from the District of Columbia into the State of Maryland, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Wrapper) "The '3 Days' Cure for men. A prompt and reliable remedy for Gonorrhoea and Gleet. Combines internal and local treatment suited to all cases. Can never do harm." (Bottle label) "The '3 Days' Cure for men."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of zinc sulphate, boric acid, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statements, appearing on the wrapper and bottle label, and in the circulars accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof for the treatment or cure of gonorrhoea, gleet, and certain other diseases, were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.